

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

(From the London Live Stock Journal.)

These diseases are so disastrous to our stock, that any information relating to them cannot fail to be of interest. The last report on the agriculture of the province of Manitoba, contains a very lengthy paper on the subject by Dr. William McLachlan, a gentleman who holds the highest position in the Dominion, and who has already filled more than one chair in veterinary colleges. Some of his facts and conclusions are therefore of great interest. Glanders is a disease of great antiquity, and is widely scattered throughout the globe. Australia being perhaps the only country in which it is not known. It appears in some countries in a more severe form than in others, and is found in its most virulent type in countries in which the laws of health are neglected or altogether ignored. The term "glanders" is applied to the disease when the nasal and respiratory tracts, together with the glands between or beneath the jaws, are affected, while "farcy" is applied when the disease manifests itself in localized spots on the skin and subcutaneous tissues, both diseases being the same. It is contagious and infectious, should be considered incurable, and in a variable period of time is always fatal. The causes which produce glanders may be said to be twofold—viz., predisposing and active. In the first class are included all causes which produce debility and defective or perverted nutrition, these being held by the best authorities to be sufficient to produce the disease spontaneously.

Extreme fatigue and severe exertions, together with exposure in bad weather, with an insufficient supply of good food, will, in many cases, produce the disease. Confinement in low, damp, and filthy stables, and, in fact, anything which will tend to lower the health and condition, may produce the disease. It sometimes follows upon old standing cases of mange and other diseases. The second, or active cause of the disease is, however, the most important, as while all these circumstances may produce the disease, the active poison, once generated in the body of an animal, certainly will produce the disease, in other healthy animals. What the specific poison is has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated, but that there is such a poison in glanders and farcy is well known.

There are three essential symptoms which should always be looked for in a horse suspected of glanders. These are the discharge from the nostrils, the ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, and the enlargement and induration of the inter or sub-maxillary glands. The disease usually commences with the sign of a cold in the head, or catarrh of the nasal passages, a discharge flowing from one or both nostrils. The discharge may be at first clear and watery, but soon becomes opaque and viscid, collecting round the nostrils, flowing slowly and in strings, and collecting round the margin, or snorted out in lumpy masses. This discharge comes from the seat of the ulcers. Rarely, there may be no discharge, and only the enlargement and induration of glands to indicate the disease. After a short time the discharge becomes more copious, and forms greasy-looking brown crusts around the margin of the nostrils. It is at first albuminous in composition, but later it becomes purulent. At

first there may be only a slightly sickly smell, but later it becomes very fetid, especially when it collects in the nasal sinuses, and is exposed to the air before being discharged.

The ulceration of the nostril is the next symptom to be observed, and this should always be looked for carefully where the disease is suspected. At first they commence as small nodules on the mucous membrane, and may be found on the septum, or just within the nostril; they may also be situated so high up in the nostril as to be out of sight. In two or three days they liquify in the centre, and they become white and opaque, and the membrane covering them is detached and thrown off, and a drop of pus escapes from the nodule, leaving a concave depression. At the beginning, this depression is circular, of a leaden gray colour, sometimes streaked with blood, or it may be bright red or violet colored. Round this there is a hard circle, which is slightly elevated. This sore or ulcer, once formed, continues to discharge matter from it, displays no tendency to heal, and spreads more or less rapidly until they form one large ulcer. The third symptom to be looked for is the alteration which takes place in the glands beneath or between the jaws. From this symptom the name "glanders" is derived. This symptom is never absent in a confirmed case of glanders. These are the characteristic symptoms of the disease, and in nearly all cases are all present.

In advanced cases certain other symptoms may be observed—sarcocoele and enlargement of the joints and sheaths of tendons, swelling of the legs and lameness, bleeding at the nose (epistaxis), cough, irregular breathing, and swellings of the sinuses on one side of the head from accumulation of matter—which, taken with the essential symptoms, will help in making a correct diagnosis of the disease. Accompanying these special symptoms there are certain general signs of the presence of the disease, fever, weakness, and debility, unthriftiness, diminished appetite, loss of flesh, etc., all of which precede or accompany the active symptoms. When these appear there may be a deceptive recovery; the animal improves in health and condition. This may continue for some months, when a relapse takes place, and the disease continues its ravages on the system, the animal being subject to attacks at intervals, some of which may be so severe as to kill him in a few days by an attack of acute glanders. In other cases the disease may linger on until the animal dies from exhaustion or pyemia from the formation of glandular abscesses in the lungs or other organs. Acute glanders may occur as a primary disease, or it may occur as a secondary affection, terminating an attack of chronic glanders. The symptoms are somewhat similar, but developed much more rapidly, and being much more intense in their manifestations. Complications arise; pneumonia may attack the lungs, oedema of the chest, abdomen, sheath, or mamma may appear; the discharge from the nostrils becomes very copious, emaciation is rapid, and profuse diarrhoea may set in. Death will occur in from eight to fifteen days from the appearance of fever, and will be due to exhaustion, or lung-fever as a complication of the disease.

There are also two forms of farcy—a chronic and an acute. Chronic farcy is the least dangerous of the glandular affections, from the slow development of the disease,

and from the fact that the lesions are external. There are both local and general symptoms here also. It is usually found in common-bred heavy horses which are old and worn out, and ill-fed and stabled. The general symptoms are but little developed, being slight indications of fever, which may pass unobserved. The local symptoms consist in the appearance, in various parts of the body, in the skin, and subcutaneous connective tissue, of a variable number of indolent tumors or "farcy buds," which soon ulcerate and become infecting chancres, being the specific feature of the disease. These tumors are isolated, and begin to form beneath the skin, which is affected when they begin to ulcerate. When the ulcers are developed they soon undergo changes which always result in ulceration; they begin to soften in the centre, and from four to ten days after their appearance they will present a thin sac of pus which readily bursts, giving exit to a small quantity of thin yellow oily-looking pus, the appearance of which is characteristic of the disease. The ulcer shows no tendency to heal, unlike an ordinary sore, and extends by eating into the tissues around its margin. Large tumors will sometimes be developed in the course of the disease; but the chief characteristic of the disease, as already stated, is the farcy bud, and this need never be mistaken. Chronic farcy may last for years, and the animal appear comparatively well; yet it is extremely dangerous, as every ulcer is an infecting sore, and there is consequent danger of the disease spreading.

Acute farcy presents symptoms similar to the chronic variety, but runs its course in a much shorter space of time. In a few weeks or months they may die of exhaustion, if not killed before they reach that stage. Glanders and farcy being, to all intents and purposes, an incurable disease, it is mere folly on the part of the owner of any animal suffering from the disease to trifle with such a serious matter by attempting medicinal treatment, once the disease is so well marked as to be easily recognized. Should, therefore, any animal which is even suspected of the disease gain admittance into a stable, he should at once be isolated from contact with all other animals, and so kept until he is examined and pronounced upon by a competent veterinary surgeon, when, if the animal be declared to have glanders, he should at once be destroyed, and the carcass buried at least six feet below the surface, and a barrel of lime scattered over him. The stall, with that adjoining, if in a large stable, and the whole stable if a small one, should be thoroughly disinfected; the walls and woodwork should be scraped and washed with hot water, then white-washed with lime, to which some disinfectant, such as carbolic acid or chloride of lime has been added, and the place should be well aired eight days (at the least) before being used again.

The utensils used—the buckets, brushes, halters, blankets, brooms, etc.—will be best destroyed. The harness should be thoroughly washed in hot water, and then dried in the air for ten or twelve days before being used again. The floor, if of wood, should be well scraped and limed, and if of earth should have six inches removed and replaced by new earth. To prevent glanders developing spontaneously, should be comparatively easy thing. Stables should be built on high ground if possible, so as to secure drainage. Accumulation of manure and urine should

not be allowed in around or beneath stables; stables should be kept clean, a coat of lime-wash should be given two or three times a year; ventilation should be good, and there should be a regular supply of good food and water. Should these points be attended to, there need be no fear of a spontaneous outbreak of glanders. Once the disease has, however, broken out, suppression by the slaughter of the animal is the only method of treating the disease, which will be a benefit to all concerned.

Shipping.

Inter-Island

Steam Navigation Company's



TIME TABLE.

Steamer Planter.

HAYES,Commander

Will run regularly for Kona and Kau.

LEAVES HONOLULU AT 4 P. M.

Friday.....April 4	Tuesday.....May 27
Tuesday.....April 11	Friday.....June 3
Friday.....April 18	Tuesday.....June 10
Tuesday.....April 25	Friday.....June 17
Friday.....May 2	Tuesday.....June 24
Tuesday.....May 9	Friday.....July 1
Friday.....May 16	Tuesday.....July 8

Returning, Touching at Maalaea

Friday.....April 11	Tuesday.....June 3
Tuesday.....April 18	Friday.....June 10
Friday.....April 25	Tuesday.....June 17
Tuesday.....May 2	Friday.....June 24
Friday.....May 9	Tuesday.....July 1
Tuesday.....May 16	Friday.....July 8

ARRIVING AT HONOLULU AT 5 P. M.
On the trip, will touch only at the following ports in Kona, Kailua, Keauhou, Hoonaka, and Honolulu.

Steamer Iwalani.

CAMERON,Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday, at 5 P. M.

For Nawiliwili, Koloa, Waimea and Elele, Kauai. Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday evening.

Steamer Jas. Makee.

FREEMAN,Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Thursday at 3 P. M.

For Kapaa and Kilauea. Returning leaves Kauai every Tuesday at 4 P. M., and touching at Waianae both ways.

Steamer C. R. Bishop

DAVIS,Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday at 4 P. M.

For Kukuiaale, Honokaa and Paahau. Returning arrives at Honolulu every Saturday morning at 10 A. M.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

TIME TABLE.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

For San Francisco:

Zealandia,On or about June 8

For Auckland and Sydney:

Australia,On or about June 14
Oct 1 83-d&w

STEAMER "KINAU."

FING,Commander

THE STEAMER "KINAU" WILL LEAVE HONOLULU EACH TUESDAY at 4 P. M., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makala, Mahukoua, Kawaihae, Lanipahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Saturday P. M.
The "KINAU" will leave her wharf at 4 P. M., and NO FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER 3 P. M. One notice is given of this rule, and it will be carried out. Oct 1 15-d&w

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Jan 1-83w

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